

Whereas, He has not received his pay check on account of the State claiming that he owes it a debt; and

Whereas, He borrowed money to come to Austin to accept such employment and not getting his salary check has left him in destitute circumstances; now, there be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, That the Comptroller is hereby requested to deliver to Mr. Lemmons his salary check.

The resolution was read second time, and was adopted.

RECESS

Mr. Moffett moved that the House recess until 10:00 o'clock a. m., tomorrow.

Mr. Blankenship moved that the House adjourn until 10:00 o'clock a. m., next Monday.

Question first recurring on the motion to adjourn, it was lost.

Question next recurring on the motion to recess until 10:00 o'clock a. m., tomorrow, it prevailed, and the House, accordingly, at 9:35 o'clock p. m., took recess until 10:00 o'clock a. m., tomorrow.

TWELFTH DAY

(Continued)

(Friday, October 15, 1937)

The House met at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by Mr. Roark.

COMMUNICATION FROM HON. R. W. CALVERT

The Chair laid before the House, and had read the following communication:

Austin, Texas,
October 14, 1937

Mrs. Louise Snow Phinney
Chief Clerk of the House
Austin, Texas

Dear Mrs. Phinney:

I hereby designate and appoint the Honorable Alf Roark to preside over the House of Representatives at the morning session and the Honorable Bob Alexander to preside at the afternoon session on October 15, 1937, at which time I will be absent from the Chair.

Very truly yours,
R. W. CALVERT,
Speaker of the House.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE GRANTED

(By unanimous consent)

Mr. Quinn was granted leave of absence for today, on account of important business, on motion of Mr. Roark.

Mr. Smith of Matagorda was granted leave of absence for today, on account of important business, on motion of Mr. Bond.

Mr. Jones of Falls was granted leave of absence for today, on account of important business, on motion of Mr. Adkins.

Mr. Heflin was granted leave of absence for today, on account of important business, on motion of Mr. Monkhouse.

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING

(By unanimous consent)

The following House Bills, introduced today, were laid before the House, read severally first time, and referred to the appropriate committees, as follows:

By Mr. Stinson, Mr. Reed of Dallas, Mr. Harris of Dallas, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Colquitt and Mr. Blankenship:

H. B. No. 121, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Sections 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 18, 20 and 24 of Article 2997a of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925, and being Chapter 33 of the General and Special Laws of the Forty-first Legislature, Fourth Called Session by providing that the commissioners' court of any county in the State of Texas may adopt for use in elections and primary elections in at least three of the larger voting precincts in voting strength in said county any kind of voting machine approved by the Secretary of State and may adopt said voting machines at any time for use in such additional voting precincts in the county as it may deem advisable, and thereupon such voting machines shall be used at any and all elections and primary elections, municipal, county, district or State; and all school and bond elections; providing for the payment of voting machines in such county; providing that such commissioners' court is authorized to issue bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations to be used for the purpose of paying for voting machines; providing that such bond, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations, may

be issued with or without interest, payable at such time or times, as the commissioners' court may determine but shall never be issued nor sold for less than par; providing that the necessary tax shall be set aside at the time of creating such obligations so as to meet the debt provisions of the Constitution; etc., and declaring an emergency."

Referred to the Committee on Privileges, Suffrages and Elections.

By Mr. Cauthorn, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Bridgers:

H. B. No. 122 A bill to be entitled "An Act amending Article 6077C of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas (Acts 1933, Forty-third Legislature, First Called Session, page 275, Chapter 110), by clarifying and enlarging the description in Section 4 and adding Section 5A, to remove the additional public school lands from sale and lease, and Section 6A providing for the management of public donations by the Texas State Parks Board to acquire acreage within the area, and giving the Board the power to condemn such lands and use the public funds for the purchase of such lands for park purposes, and declaring an emergency."

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Buildings.

By Mr. Johnson of Tarrant:

H. B. No. 123, A bill to be entitled "An Act amending Section I of House Bill No. 659, Acts of the Forty-fifth Legislature, Regular Session, and declaring an emergency."

Referred to the Committee on Live Stock and Stock Raising.

By Mr. Colquitt and Mr. Thornton:

H. B. No. 124, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Article 4180 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, 1925, Acts 1937, Forty-fifth Legislature, Senate Bill No. 84, Section 1, relating to the investment of surplus funds of ward or wards in the hands of guardians or the lending of same, designating certain investments that may be made, so as to provide for the purchase by a guardian of bonds of any county, or any district or sub-division in Texas, or of any incorporated city or town in Texas, and declaring an emergency."

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Wood and Mr. Gibson:

H. B. No. 125, A bill to be entitled "An Act authorizing county commissioners' courts or city commissions to lease or rent office space for the purpose of aiding and cooperating with the agencies of the State and Federal Governments engaged in the administration of relief of the unemployed and needy people in the State of Texas, and to pay the regular monthly utility bills for such offices, such as lights, gas and water, to pay for such leases, rentals, and utilities, out of the County or City General Fund when in the opinion of a majority of the commissioners' court or city commission such is essential to a proper administration of such agencies of either the State or Federal Governments; providing for the validation of all actions, proceedings, orders, and contracts, for such rental, lease or utility bills heretofore made by any county commissioners' court or city commission; providing that if any part in this Act shall ever be held unconstitutional, such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the Act, and declaring an emergency."

Referred to the Committee on Municipal and Private Corporations.

BILLS ORDERED NOT PRINTED

(By unanimous consent)

On motion of Mr. Reed of Dallas, House Bill No. 120 was ordered not printed.

On motion of Mr. Harris of Dallas, House Bill No. 115 was ordered not printed.

On motion of Mr. McKee, House Bills Nos. 111, 114, 109, 116, 89 and 98 were ordered not printed.

On motion of Mr. Bradford, House Bill No. 113 was ordered not printed.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, House Bill No. 104 was ordered not printed.

On motion of Mr. Morse, Senate Bill No. 1 was ordered not printed.

BILL RE-REFERRED

Mr. Reed of Bowie moved that House Bill No. 83 be withdrawn from the Committee on Revenue and Taxation and referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

The motion prevailed.

**ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN
MARVIN M. JONES**

In accordance with the provisions of House Simple Resolution No. 23, adopted by the House on last Tuesday, inviting Congressman Marvin M. Jones to address the House, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., today, the Chair announced the appointment of the following committee to escort Mr. Jones to the Speaker's stand: Messrs. Alexander, Little, Worley, Tarwater, Ragsdale, Boyer and Moffett.

Congressman Marvin M. Jones, accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Walter F. Woodul, having been escorted to the Speaker's stand, the Chair presented Mr. Alexander who introduced Mr. Jones to the House.

Mr. Jones then addressed the House.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the remarks of Congressman Jones in addressing the House were ordered printed in the Journal, as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I want to thank you for the honor of an invitation to address you. I shall speak to you a few minutes on the philosophy behind the farm program.

In 1776, Thomas Jefferson, the greatest political philosopher that free government has produced, wrote the Declaration of Independence. In the first part of that Declaration, he used this expression: We hold these truths to be self-evident. . . . Among the truths, he declared that all men are created equal, referring to the rights of each citizen in the eyes of the law.

This is the most important, the most fundamental principle that lies at the base of this Republic. This same principle was carried forward into the Constitution when it was written in 1787.

Just a few years later, Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury and the father of the protective tariff system in America, on December 5, 1791, submitted to Congress his report on manufactures. In that report, he suggested that a protective tariff system was needed so that the infant industries could compete with the well-established industries of the Old World.

This report was written so short a time following the declaration of equality that Hamilton could not fail to realize that to establish such a

system would favor certain groups and place an especial burden upon the producers of agricultural products. He was fair enough to admit this and so stated in his report. He suggested that the true way to correct this discrimination was to pay a premium or a bounty to the farmer in order to offset his loss from the tariff.

The tariff was not adopted at that time. Later, selfish groups picked up one wing of the Hamiltonian philosophy and established the tariff system, but they failed to bring forward the other part, that is, the provision for restoring to the farmer that which was taken away from him under the protective policy.

The farmer thus became the first forgotten man.

For more than a hundred years this fight against the unjust provisions of a lopsided tariff system has been going on but the tariff wall grew higher and higher and the burdens of the farmer under that system became greater and greater. The lopsided condition of the country became worse and worse until the entire agricultural and business structure of the nation collapsed in 1929.

Then the new farm program was fashioned. It simply undertook to complete the circle and to bring back again the ancient principle of equality—the solid rock on which this government was originally built.

It was impossible to secure for the farmer the direct benefits of the tariff, so we undertook to accomplish the same purposes by providing for him an offset to the tariff.

Many people make the mistake of calling this a subsidy, a gift to the farmer. It is neither a gift nor a subsidy.

It is simply a restitution. It simply restores to the farmer that which is taken away from him in the operation of the high protective tariff system. It simply restores his rights under the Constitution.

The agricultural picture has greatly changed in the last few years. We have seen the farmer come successfully through a crisis as serious as a war. We have seen his national income almost doubled. He has survived a serious emergency with the aid of an administration which recognizes the agricultural problem as one which reaches beyond

the boundaries of the individual farm into every phase of American life.

It has been no easy task to convince some people that the problem of the farm and ranch is a national one. They had to meet it face to face before they realized that when agriculture languishes, the entire business structure of the country is affected.

The farm problem finds its roots in policies which were started many years ago, and some phases are as old as history. The problem grew as our frontiers closed and surpluses complicated the market. It grew to such proportions that something had to be done. We met the emergency, and for the first time in many years, hope began to take the place of despair. Farmers were united for the first time in a great national move to better themselves.

Our task now is to plan a program which will maintain through the years to come the equality that agriculture is now attaining. We cannot lose the foothold we have gained. A state of well-being for agriculture is important not only to the interests of the 30 percent of our population directly engaged in it. It is also important to the interests of that other 70 per cent who depend upon the farm and ranch for food and clothing.

Additional legislation is needed to strengthen and supplement the present program. Recognizing this, the House Committee on Agriculture has been working for months in order to have this legislation in the best possible form. Any legislation affecting this vital problem should be carefully worked out.

Several of the farm organizations have made valuable suggestions. The 25 members of the House Committee, representing practically every part of the nation, are now conferring with farmers and farm groups in their respective areas in order to have every viewpoint represented when we meet again.

Many suggestions have been made. Many measures have been offered. A number of splendid ideas have been developed, and we hope that the new law may be of lasting value.

The farm problem is many-sided. Different provisions will be required for different commodities. The measure should be broad and flexible in order to cover not only the various problems, but also in order

that the program may be adjusted to meet changing conditions.

It is all-important that the farmers and farm groups present a united front. It will be necessary for all to make some concessions in the interest of the common cause. The preparation of a general measure to cover the many-sided phases of this problem is a most difficult task. The best thought and helpful attitude of all are needed.

We are fortunate in having in the White House at this time the greatest friend that agriculture has ever had: Franklin D. Roosevelt. It has been a privilege to work with him.

Whatever measure is worked out should include the following basic provisions:

1st. It should provide for a continuation, improvement and simplification of the present program of soil conservation.

2nd. It should have for its purpose the securing for the farmer a fair division of the national income. He is entitled to this as a matter of right.

3rd. Provision should be made for an ever-normal granary, storage or warehouse program with adjustment or control provisions that will assure the consumer against scarcity and at the same time prevent the excessive surpluses and ruinous prices that inevitably follow. The commodity loan feature should be continued.

4th. The search for new uses and new markets for farm products should be encouraged. We should grow all the market can absorb, both at home and abroad.

5th. Provision should be made for a graduated reduction in payments to large producers so as to encourage individual farming. If the landowner shares his tenants his division of such payments should be exempted from such reduction.

6th. A provision should be included which will prevent landowners from receiving the benefits of the program if they reduce the number of tenants without the approval of the local committee, and a proper division between landowner and tenant should be stipulated.

7th. The law should be administered by local people wherever possible, with greater responsibility in the hands of the local committees in order to suit the diversion program.

to the needs of the respective localities.

Three important matters have been included in any major program: reduction of payments to large operators; the search for new uses and markets; and correction of freight rate discriminations against farm products. I feel that all three of these are of great importance and will mean much to the future of agriculture.

The Agriculture Committee has prepared a sort of work-bench bill based on these principles. It is only a basis for consideration and will be changed to fit the worthwhile suggestions made by farmers, groups of farmers, and farm organizations.

We are hoping that we may be able to secure a continuation of the present appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the farm program. Supplemental funds will be necessary if the program is to be made fully effective. The House Committee has prepared a provision for processing fees in order to secure supplemental funds for the purpose of handling the program in reference to special problem crops.

The present act is flexible enough to permit different programs to be fashioned as to different crops. Not only may there be soil conservation, but the domestic allotment plan may be put into effect in reference to any commodity. Also, funds are authorized for disposing of surpluses or the payment of premiums on that portion of the crop which goes into the domestic market. These provisions should be broadened and safeguarded so as to make them more effective in operation when called into use.

Cotton occupies a unique place in the affairs of this country. Over a period of years a majority of it has flowed into the markets of the world. It is our greatest export crop. For many years it accounted for one-half our balance of trade. In the nature of things, it can receive no direct benefits in a tariff system. It requires special treatment in any farm program.

To undertake to reduce it to a purely domestic basis is unthinkable. To try to take the entire American crop too much out of the price picture would result in increased foreign competition and in domestic substitution. Cotton competes with

many commodities, including silk, wool, wood-pulp and plant-fibre rayon, burlap, and jute.

To undertake to produce it regardless of price is also unthinkable. Proper adjustment and control is necessary. The better way would seem to be to link proper diversion and adjustment with a premium to be paid on a fair allotment to each cotton farm. This would provide a more adequate income and at the same time not unduly interfere with access to the general markets.

Many extreme measures have been suggested as to cotton. Most of these have the fatal difficulty of swapping for a temporary gain the long-range interests of the cotton grower. Any program must be reasonable and must endeavor not to cause this sacrifice.

In spite of difficulties, great progress has been made. With patience, tolerance and constructive thinking, I believe that a program can be ultimately worked out that will produce greater returns without jeopardizing the position that cotton has always had in furnishing the clothing of the masses; and that at the same time a fair price and a fair income can be provided for the producer of that great commodity.

Any long-range program should have for its base the preservation of the fertility of the soil—our most valuable natural resource.

Definite surplus control provisions therefore should be included to prevent the wasteful effects of emergency situations. These should be put into effect only when an overwhelming majority have expressed themselves in favor of such action.

We are anxious to have a practical program—one that the farmers can call their own. We have had some valuable experience in the last few years which will help us in shaping new legislation. We can lay our foundations carefully and keep on improving as we go along.

We have mastered the machinery of production to a greater degree than we have mastered the machinery of distribution. The problem, however, is not to destroy production, not to destroy distribution, but to get them properly linked.

I have every hope that we can accomplish security for agriculture. I believe that we can bring about the equality which is the basis of our national life."

TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN CORRECTIONS IN HOUSE
BILL NO. 36

Mr. Knetsch offered the following resolution:

H. C. R. No. 39, To authorize the Enrolling Clerk to make certain corrections in House Bill No. 36.

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives be and is hereby authorized to make certain typographical corrections in House Bill No. 36, to-wit: "to change the words "Section 5A" to read "Section 5B".

The resolution was read second time, and was adopted.

TO GRANT PERMISSION TO SUE
THE STATE

Mr. Holland offered the following resolution:

H. C. R. No. 40, To grant Ennis Miller permission to sue the State.

Whereas, On or about the 14th day of February, 1931, the Highway Department of the State of Texas was working on construction of a highway under the direct supervision of Mr. Ted Ford; and

Whereas, On the said 14th day of February, 1931, Ennis Miller, residing in Bell County, Texas, and who had resided in said county for a long period of time theretofore, and while employed by the Highway Department of the State of Texas on the said highway construction, received bodily injury caused by a pile driver falling with him while he was working with same, which injury broke his legs, feet, and skull and injured his head and body to the extent that he needed medical attention; and

Whereas, Said Miller alleges said accident was occasioned by the negligence of the said State Highway Department, its agents, and employees; and

Whereas, The said Ennis Miller was thereafter confined to a hospital for medical attention and he secured same at his own expense; and was disabled permanently by such occurrence and alleges same to be due to the negligence of the said Highway Department, its agents, and employees; and

Whereas, He has been put to expense for X-ray pictures and medical attention and has suffered permanent injuries for which he has not been

compensated by the State of Texas for the damages suffered by him by reason of said injuries, and the representatives of the Highway Department have not settled any damages for which the State may be liable in the premises; now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, the Senate concurring, That the State Highway Commission of Texas have authority to make such settlement in the premises as the facts warrant, or in the alternative, that the said Ennis Miller be, and he is hereby authorized to sue the said Highway Department and the State of Texas in a court of competent jurisdiction in Bell County, Texas, for such amount as he may be, by law, entitled to recover as damages for such injuries.

The resolution was read second time, and was referred, by the Chair, to the Committee on State Affairs.

TO EXPRESS LEGISLATIVE INTENT IN REGARD TO OLD
AGE ASSISTANCE ACT

Mr. Harrell offered the following resolution:

H. C. R. No. 41, To express legislative intent in regard to Old Age Assistance Act.

Whereas, Under House Bill No. 8 as adopted by the Third Called Session of the Forty-fourth Legislature, the Texas Old Age Assistance Commission has set up many district offices to assist in administering the Act together with an army of employees and investigators; and

Whereas, This system is very expensive and calls for a useless expenditure of a large amount of money that could be saved with a different system of administration; and

Whereas, The money now used to pay the expenses of these district offices would go a long way in paying pensions to many deserving old people of our State; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That it was the intent of the Legislature in enacting House Bill No. 8 that no such system be inaugurated and that we request that the Texas Old Age Assistance abolish all district offices and to carry on an administration of the Act with the assistance

of investigators located in the several counties of the State.

HARRELL,
KERN,
DERDEN,
McCONNELL,
FARMER.

The resolution was read second time.

Mr. Alsup moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

Mr. Reed of Bowie moved, as a substitute motion, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Labor.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the substitute motion by Mr. Reed of Bowie was tabled.

Question then recurring on the motion by Mr. Alsup that the resolution be referred to the Committee on State Affairs, it prevailed.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES

Mr. Morse offered the following resolution:

H. S. R. No. 29, To amend Rule X of the House Rules.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives that the following be added to the end of Rule X: "It shall not be in order for a member to address himself to a question of privilege between the time any undebatable motion is offered and acted upon."

The resolution was read second time, and was referred, by the Chair, to the Committee on Rules.

TO PROVIDE FOR INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN LEASE OF LAND IN POLK COUNTY

Mr. Davisson of Eastland offered the following resolution:

H. S. R. No. 24, Providing for the investigation of applications for survey to lease land in Polk County from the State as unsurveyed public land.

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Texas is charged by the Constitution of the State with the duty of providing for the control and sale of public domain belonging to the State of Texas, and of the duty of enacting legislation concerning the same; and

Whereas, It is charged in the newspapers of this State and on the floor

of the Senate that the laws passed by the Legislature providing for the lease of unsurveyed public domain are being used by citizens of Austin for the purpose of depriving two hundred citizens of Polk County of land which they and their ancestors have occupied for one hundred and four years, and that a suit has been instituted in the District Court of Travis County which makes it necessary for two hundred and twenty-five citizens of Polk County to answer in the District Court of Travis County; and

Whereas, The Polk County case is an outstanding example of the injustice of the action of the laws passed by the Legislature and those opposing the claiming of vacancies by the public school fund are citing that case as being the most unjust to the citizens which has been presented to the Courts, by reason of which the fact concerning it will enable the Legislature to legislate intelligently for the purpose of protecting the rights of the State School Fund and the occupants of land which is claimed to belong to the public school fund of the State; and

Whereas, It is necessary that the Legislature have all the facts concerning applications for mineral lease of these lands;

Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas:

1. That a committee of five Members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to conduct an investigation into the facts concerning the area claimed to be public school land in Polk County, and the filing of suits for the same and also to investigate such other matters concerning the lease of unsurveyed public school land and suits therefor, as in the judgment of the committee shall be necessary and proper for the promotion of the public welfare.

2. That said committee shall have the power to formulate its own rules of procedure and evidence and to provide for its own hours of meeting and adjournment. Said committee shall sit in the Capitol at Austin during its sessions which shall be open to the public, and may visit Polk County and personally inspect the land involved. The Chairman of said committee shall be elected by majority vote of the members of said committee and the committee shall ap-

point its own Secretary and employees.

3. Said committee shall have the power to issue process for witnesses to any place in this State and to compel their attendance and produce all books and records, and upon disobedience of any subpoena the committee shall have the power to issue attachments which may be addressed to and served by any Sheriff or Constable of this State. Said committee shall have the power to inspect and make copies of any books, records and files in the Land Office of the State of Texas, and public records of Polk County.

4. The witnesses attending said committee under process shall be allowed the same mileage and per diem as is allowed witnesses in the trial of criminal cases in the District Court.

5. Said committee may call upon the Attorney General and the Commissioner of the General Land Office for assistance and information.

6. That said committee may procure copies of instruments or data as evidence from abstract companies, or other sources and pay for the same.

7. The compensation and expenses herein provided for incident to such investigation shall be paid out of the appropriation for mileage and per diem and contingent expenses of this session of the Legislature, upon sworn account of the persons entitled to receive such pay, when approved by the Chairman of said committee, and sufficient money for the purpose is hereby appropriated out of the mileage and per diem and Contingent Fund to cover witness fees and other expenses incident to said investigation.

8. Said committee will report its findings and recommendations to this Special Session of the Legislature.

DAVISSON of Eastland,
PRESCOTT,
JONES of Falls,
BATES,
AMOS,
FELTY,
TENNYSON,
METCALFE,
TALBERT.

The resolution was read second time.

Mr. Leonard moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Buildings.

Mr. Fox raised a point of order,

on further consideration of the resolution, at this time, on the ground that the time allotted for the consideration of resolutions has expired.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Prescott moved that the Rule, relative to consideration of resolutions be suspended, for the purpose of considering the above resolution.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Davisson of Eastland asked unanimous consent of the House that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Buildings.

There was no objection offered and it was so ordered.

HOUSE BILL NO. 36 WITH SENATE AMENDMENTS

Mr. Knetsch called up from the Speaker's table, with Senate amendments, for, consideration of the amendments

H. B. No. 36, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Section 5 of Article 8307 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas as amended by the Act of 1931 passed by the Forty-second Legislature by adding a new section thereto to be designated as Section 5A, providing that whenever the last day for filing any notice with the Industrial Accident Board or for the filing of a suit upon appeal from the ruling of said Board shall fall on a holiday or on Sunday, that the time for the filing of such notice or such appeal, shall be extended so as to include the next succeeding business day, and making such provision applicable to all cases in which final judgment had not been rendered and to those cases pending upon appeal as well as to those pending in trial courts, and declaring an emergency."

The Chair laid the bill before the House with the Senate amendments.

On motion of Mr. Knetsch, the House concurred in the Senate amendments.

TO GRANT CERTAIN DISTRICT JUDGE PERMISSION TO LEAVE THE STATE

Mr. Graves offered the following resolution:

H. C. R. No. 42, To grant District Judge H. A. Dolan permission to leave the State.

Whereas, H. A. Dolan, District Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial

District of this State, is desirous of leaving the State for a period of seven days beginning October 18, 1937, on important business; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That said H. A. Dolan be granted permission to leave the State of Texas for a period of seven days beginning October 18, 1937.

The resolution was read second time, and was adopted.

EXCUSING EMPLOYEES

Mr. Derden moved that all employees be excused next Saturday afternoon.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Worley moved that one-half of the employees be excused upon adjournment today.

The motion prevailed.

ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. Brown, the House, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a. m., next Monday.

APPENDIX

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

The following committees have filed favorable reports on bills, as follows:

Commerce and Manufactures: House Bill No. 99.

Conservation and Reclamation: House Bill No. 38.

Counties: House Bills Nos. 115, 116 and 120.

Criminal Jurisprudence: House Bill No. 67.

Education: House Bill No. 98.

Game and Fisheries: House Bills Nos. 89, 97, 107, 108, 109, 111 and 114.

Highways and Motor Traffic: House Bill No. 92 and Senate Bill No. 1.

Judiciary: House Bills Nos. 101 and 118.

Municipal and Private Corporations: House Bill No. 110 and Senate Bill No. 6.

Privileges, Suffrages and Elections: House Bill No. 121.

State Affairs: House Bills Nos. 8 and 113.

The Committee on Judiciary filed an adverse report on House Bill No. 64.

THIRTEENTH DAY

(Monday, October 18, 1937)

The House met at 10:00 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Speaker Calvert.

The roll of the House was called, and the following Members were present:

Mr. Speaker	Harrell
Adkins	Harris of Archer
Alexander	Harris of Dallas
Alsup	Harris of Dickens
Amos	Hartzog
Anderson	Heflin
Baker	Herzik
Bates	Holland
Beckworth	Hoskins
Bell	Huddleston
Blankenship	Hull
Boethel	Hyder
Bond	Jackson
Boyer	Johnson of Ellis
Bradbury	Johnson
Bridgers	of Tarrant
Broadfoot	Jones of Atascosa
Brown	Jones of Angelina
Burton	Jones of Falls
Cagle	Jones of Wise
Carssow	Keefe
Cathey	Kelt
Cauthorn	Kenyon
Celaya	Kern
Cleveland	King
Colquitt	Knetsch
Davis of Haskell	Langdon
Davis of Jasper	Lankford
Davison of Fisher	Lanning
Davisson	Leath
of Eastland	Lehman
Dean	Leonard
Deglandon	Leyendecker
Derden	Little
Dickison	Loggins
Dollins	London
England	Lucas
Farmer	Mann
Felty	Mauritz
Fielden	Mays
Fox	McConnell
Fuchs	McDonald
Gibson	McFarland
Graves	McKee
Hamilton	McKinney
Hankamer	Metcalfe
Hanna	Moffett
Harbin	Monkhouse
Hardin	Morris
Harper	Morse